The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867. NUMBER 130.

The November Elections.

THE CITY.

The election in this city, yesterday, resulted in a complete Republican victory. Colonel Osborn's majority for County Treasurer is nearly four thousand. The vote for Judge of the Superior Court is comparatively close, but Mr. Potter's majority is something over seven hundred in the city, and will be increased by the county towns. The remainder of the Republican county ticket is elected by a large majority.

NEW YORK.

The city of New York has gone Copperhead by about sixty thousand majority. This is a little more than party if twelve to thirteen thousand. Outside the city we have no definite returns, but enough to justify determine the result, but we feel sure the Empire State has followed the lead of Pennsylvania, and elected the Copperhead State ticket, by a majority of ten to twenty thousand, more or less.

LATER.—A special from New York city confirms the election of the Copperhead State ticket in New York city by fifteen thousand majority. The Legislature is Republican.

WISCONSIN.

We think we are safe in saying that Wisconsin has elected the Republican State ticket by five to ten thousand majorities. The returns, so far as received, will be found in the columns. They are compared with the vote of 1864, when Lincoln carried the State by about eighteen thousand majority, and the Democratic papers have carried both branches of the Legislature.

KANSAS.

Female suffrage and negro suffrage are both defeated in Kansas by eight to ten thousand majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature is divided. The Republicans have the House, and the Copperheads the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican majority in Massachusetts is about 40,000. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Republican, but the vote possibly by sentiment has at least a two-third majority in both branches. Considering the influences which have been at work in the Old Bay State, the Republicans have done remarkably well.

MINNESOTA.

We have no official returns from Minnesota, but judge from the few scattering returns that the Republicans have carried the State by a diminished majority.

THE NEWS.

General Howard has recommended a Bureau Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in July next.

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Reporter* says that the Sheriff took possession of the office of the Fond du Lac *Democrat*, some ten days ago, under the chattel held by J. A. Noonan (the paper made out of Milwaukee, and the *Democrat* is locally and totally owned.

The following note appears in the *Courrier des Etrangers*, of Paris: "Miss Adelina Patti has no thought of marriage, and she believes she violates no promise in thus giving the most formal contradiction to the absurd conjectures. She is betrothed only to art."

Nominations of the Democratic Convention of St. Louis Railroad machine shops at Bloomington, a successful lot which it has started in the neighborhood to take down Lincoln in that city. The *Journal* advocates the proposition; but with reasons scarcely strong enough to influence the action of the railroad men.

The sale of the entire ducal iron works of Brunswick in the Harz, together with the ingenious and valuable collection of models in the Brothers Schlenker, of Clausthal and Schladenthal, for the sum of 600,000 thalers, the first-named purchasing one moiety of the entire mining property connected with the above-named concerns.

A despatch from Paris, via England, of October 31 says: "Orders were received here to-day to forward to Civita Vecchia all the available gun-boats, to be concentrated in the roads of a Roman station, for the embarkation of a Roman army corps, provisions stored with a detachment from your entire fleet.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* advises the people of Georgia to refuse employment, support, aid or countenance to those negroes who come for the convention. It also advises to pass quietly by them, which will be the most effectual rebuke of the folly of their employers, and to employ white labor in preference to negroes. Those who employ negroes will be left for them, will dismiss them, with a few months, by bringing Canadians from the North to have control of them.

The Omaha *Register* of Saturday says: "Last night a fire broke out in the warehouse of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, which, if it will not be one of the most destructive that has occurred in this city, will be one of the most expensive. The property consumed belongs to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and consisted of a large warehouse, filled with merchandise in transit to other places, which, as many of them is engaged in transferring to the shores of Pacific riders. The Chicago goods is rapidly assuming enormous proportions."

The Mahomedan (D.) *Register*, in speaking of the private life of Hon. Ben. Wade would prove a disadvantage to him, if he were elected President, says: "We, plain old fashioned Democrats, expect our candidate for President to place entire confidence in the Bible's respect; and if it is true that he has such irreligious views as to believe that he has no soul to save, or that any portion of the Scriptures, we would advise him to abandon them, and that were already the trouble of what would be a fruitless campaign."

The *Intelligencer* (Penn.) *Star and Sentinel* says that previous to the late October election, the Democratic party had a majority of 1,000 in the Senatorial conference. The Copperheads promised the Gold to the General very generously, and expect to receive the same favor from him. He replied in about the following language: First—He promised his personal position—a Major General's rank. Second—He promised the use of his influence in the event of the Presidency. Third—He called himself a Republican, and intended voting the Republican ticket. Fourth—He would not accept. The "conservatives" were satisfied that nothing could be done, and left it there, but throwed Hendricks. Let the Democracy of Lancaster be faithful to the flag and the principles for which he fought.

A destructive fire occurred at Nelsonville City on Wednesday last. The residences of Marshal Mercer and D. K. McMullin were entirely destroyed. During the progress of the fire, Mr. McMullin's son, a boy of about 12 years of age, in front of Mercer's house, shortly after which was found John Anderson, a boy, dead in the cellar of the burned house, with the outer edge downward, exhibiting Mr. Graves in the region of the heart, between it and the navy blue, and a little left of a dark color. The boy was one of the oldest residents of Ohio County, having gone there in the year 1800, when Nelsonville was but a cabin. He was 67 years of age, and has served terms in the Nebraska Territorial Legislature.

Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., formerly of Trinity church, in this city, now rector of St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, and editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, writing from London while the Bishop's session, Convention was in session, says: "The American are here grown quite familiar with the 'Lord Bishop' ranks to our American prelates. The Bishop of New York and Illinois have adopted the Episcopal dress, of reason-skirt and knee-breeches, for official occasions, while the Assistant Bishop of Illinois has imported from England a church-tailor.

EUROPE.

Abrupt Close of Garibaldi's Roman Campaign.

His Troops Attacked and Defeated by the Combined Papal and French Forces.

Garibaldi and Son Prisoners En Route for Florence.

Serious Bread Riots in Exeter, England.

Bread Stores Sacked and Incendiary Fires Set in Various Parts of the Town.

BY CUBAN TELEGRAPH.

The Roman Invasion.

WASHBURN ATTACKED AND DEFEATED.

PARIS, Nov. 4—Evening.

The following intelligence is received here from Rome:

At 6 o'clock this morning the Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, and defeated him. Some say he is a prisoner, while others report that he was killed.

Half an hour after the attack commenced, Garibaldi, finding that his retreat was cut off, fought his way to the town of Monte Rotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the French coming to the assistance of the Papistical soldiers, he was beaten.

LATER FROM ROME.

PARIS, Nov. 5—Morning.

The Moniteur publishes full particulars of the battle in Italy. The scene of the fight was near Mentana. Three thousand of the insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. Garibaldi himself and his son Menotti were captured at Tarri and sent to Florence as prisoners of war.

Four thousand Garibaldians while on the march to reinforce the insurgents were stopped, disarmed and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails in Italy.

NAPOLEON'S ULTIMATUM.

The ultimatum of Napoleon is to be answered by or before Thursday.

BERLIN, Nov. 5—Evening.

It is thought here that the recent defeat of General Garibaldi cancels the ultimatum of Napoleon.

VARIOUS RUMORS.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Evening.

It is said that the Italians have repassed the border; it is also stated that Napoleon has received Colonel Marinos's despatches.

ARREST OF GARIBALDI BY AUSTRIA.

GENEVA, Nov. 5.

Garibaldi has arrived at Spezzia, on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government.

Great Britain.

SERIOUS BREAD RIOTS IN EXETER, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Noon.

Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter, yesterday and to-day. Every meal and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the date of the last despatches hundreds of persons were out in different parts of the town. There was much excitement, and the local authorities had positioned several companies of troops in the streets to suppress the rioting. Incendiary fires were also started in different parts of the town.

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THE ELECTIONS.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Massachusetts Give Republican Majorities.

Womas and Negro Suffrage Voted Down in Kansas.

The Massachusetts Legislature Largely Anti-Prohibition.

Democratic Majority in New York Estimated at Twenty-five Thousand.

Democratic Gains Reported in New Jersey.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Returns from fifteen counties give the Republican State ticket a majority of 10,000. Eight counties to hear from will increase the majority to 12,000. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority.

The vote of Milwaukee in 1866 and 1864:

	1866.	1864.
Kenosha County		
Waukesha County		
Racine		
Richmond		
Norway		
Dover		
Yorkville		
Raymond		
Total		
Rock County		
Janesville		
Beloit		
Milton		
Walworth County		
Delavan		
Darien		
Geneva		
Whitewater		
Jefferson County		
Watertown		
Jefferson		
Lake Mills		
Fort Atkinson		
Waterloo		
Sullivan		
Milford		
Dane County		
Madison		
Blue Mounds		
Blue River		
Cross Plains		
Dodgeville		
Mineral Point		
Ridgeway		
Iowa County		
Dodgeville		
Mineral Point		
Ridgeway		
Lafayette County		
Darlington		
Wiota		
Shullsburg		
Crawford County		
Prairie du Chien		
Bridgeport		
Seneca		
Wauzeka		
Grant County		
Lancaster		
Platteville		
Potosi		
Fennimore		
Boscobel		
Patch Grove		
Lancaster

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, Sundays excepted, by the Tribune Association of Chicago, and is delivered by carriers in this city and suburbs, at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, or THIRTY DOLLARS per annum. Single copies, THREE CENTS. Orders may be left at the Counting Room, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, or at the Branch Office, No. 63 Clark street, Sherman House. Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of the Tribune, and all business letters to the Tribune Company.

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ADDRESS THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

An Irredeemable and Fluctuating Currency.

CORTLAND, O., Nov. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The accompanying appeared in the columns of your Cleveland correspondent, and I send it to you for the discussion thereof, whereupon we may learn whether it is worthless, as I suppose, or whether it is worthy of the attention of the statesmen and financiers of the country. Yours, etc.,

O. S.

ANSWER.—We regard as injudicious the paper referred to as calculated to mislead the interests of a country. No department of business can enjoy permanent prosperity with a currency which is worth seventy cents on the dollar to-day, eighty cents to-morrow, and sixty cents next week. A irredeemable currency is in the nature of a perpetual gambling table. Under such conditions, and demanding men from making contracts, or engaging in business depending on the future. It is as a *post facto* law of the worst sort, for its pains and penalties fall most frequently and most severely upon the poor and ignorant, who are the least able to bear them or to provide against them. The rich, and the educated may, by careful study of the causes which regulate the value of the currency, shape their transactions in such way as to avoid many of the evils of fluctuation, and even so much by them, but the laboring man must take what he comes. They see the cost of commodities rising or falling, and their own wages increasing or diminishing without knowing why. There is no certainty that any man's wages may not have him in debt at the end of the year, or that he has agreed to pay his work. Nor is there any certainty that the employer may not be bankrupt at the end of the year if he has agreed to pay his workmen a fixed sum. But the employer is in a better position than his workmen, because he can stop if he finds himself carrying on a losing business, while they must go on at reduced wages or starve.

A gold currency, or a currency redeemable in gold, has a steady and uniform value. It is by means a settled question whether the invention of paper currency has, on the whole, been a benefit to the world. Nevertheless the world has accepted it, and it is perhaps too late to deny its utility. Nobody can compel a paper dollar to circulate very far from the place of its redemption. When it ceases to have a place of redemption it ceases to be a dollar, being in reality nothing at all. According to the supposed ability of the issuer to pay. Having no intrinsic value, it may rise or fall a thousand influences. The fluctuations in the value of a gold currency, or of any currency convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder, are so slight that they are provided only by comparing one generation with another. Specie constitutes nine Pints in the value of a currency, and there can be no stability without a specific basis.

We have not been able to see the wisdom of Secretary McCulloch's methods of restoring specie payments (under the operation of which gold has steadily advanced), but we agree with him fully as to the object sought to be attained. We believe that the first money statement should be to bring the government bonds to par, and the next to make the legal tender notes convertible into bonds with the privilege of converting the bonds into notes—the latter to prevent a too sudden contraction of the currency. There are only some six nations governments in the world to-day—the United States, Great Britain, France and Prussia. These alone show an excess of receipts over expenditures. They is, therefore, no reason (except the fear of repudiation) why the United States stocks should stand lower in the markets of the world than the three and four per cent bonds of Great Britain. It is finally believed that it is within the power of Congress to put the 5-20 bonds above par within the next twelve months, and to restore specie payments within eighteen months, without any convulsion or panic whatever.

Rods and Murderers.

First a murder, second a mob, then an illegal hanging, and last an astonished and indignant public—this is far too frequently the order of events, not alone among the rude and comparatively unprotected population of the mining districts and of the West, but in peaceful and intelligent parts of the West where law is or should be supreme. Hardly a month, indeed, we may say hardly a week, passes in which the newspapers are not obliged to make that order the subject of record and remark. The last report of the administration of such law comes to us from Indiana. Two men, recently lodged in jail, waiting the tardy course of organized justice, were taken out through broken doors, and over the body of a powerless Sheriff, and hung in the adjacent wood. The neighbors of the accused did the deed; and we are safe in saying that there is not one of them who will suffer in person or property by reason of his act. The newspapers may be indignant, and grand juries may indict; but a *not guilty* entered by the District Attorney, or a disagreement of the precept of twelve, will end the proceedings, and the accused will go free, if, indeed, they are brought to the bar at all.

There is a significance in these facts which the public cannot afford to overlook. We interpret them thus: The love of order and of justice is inherent and general in the average American mind. To have that order preserved and that justice done, are the requirement of good citizenship, and the obligation of self-interest. The powerful delay in courts, the uncertainty of juries, the prejudices against the death penalty, have the effect, in more instances than one, to set free the criminal, who have been guilty of capital crimes, again to prey upon the property and make war upon the lives of peaceful citizens. Then, when guilt is finally reached, and when the slow machinery of the courts and these numerous executions are organized and carried into effect, for all of them subsequent to the first, the public interest is in the form of legal and technical indifference. They have no heart in them. They are not the people. They are the machinery of the law, and they do their work as machinery. The public interest is not aroused and is not there. It has become a matter of routine, and there is indifference of spectators to the result. It is then that the people themselves, in their own right, take the law into their own hands, and execute it in the form of lynch law. The rope or the bullet is the result, and the public interest is satisfied.

This is the history of the Indiana case. Two men, charged with murder, were taken from the jail by a mob, and hung to a tree. The mob was composed of neighbors and friends of the murdered man, and of course of the murderers. Of course, also, no one of the mob will be punished. The murderers are dead, and the public interest is satisfied. The law, which requires the trial by jury, the verdict of twelve men, and the sentence of the Court, is defeated, and the mob is applauded. Such is the history of the case. Such is the history of a thousand cases. The fact is the public interest is not in the law, but in the result. The law is the machinery, and the public interest is not in the machinery, but in the product. The machinery is not the people, but the people are in the product. The machinery is not the people, but the people are in the product. The machinery is not the people, but the people are in the product.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy.

It has been recently decided in New York that any property that a bankrupt may have acquired after the filing of his petition in antecedent to his discharge, and which he could not have disposed of before the commencement. That is to say, if, after having filed his petition for adjudication in bankruptcy yesterday, becomes possessed of property, or by speculation, or otherwise, to the amount of $10,000, he will be compelled to surrender it to the assignee in bankruptcy, for the benefit of his creditors, from his liabilities for twelve months, the fruit of his legacy or speculation cannot be touched for his debts. Doubtless this is law; and it can be doubted that the framers of that act meant that it should be so construed when we defend the decision as we do. The evident intention of the framers of the bankrupt law was to [illegible] which the debtor should [illegible] assumedly be followed by a release of the debts.

LONDON.

Unsettled Public Opinion in England.

The Commercial Stagnation.

Free Trade the Want of the World.

The New British Minister to the United States.

A Blow at Prize Fighting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Oct. 26.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Public opinion in England is uneasy and irritated on account of the sum which is shortly to be demanded for the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition. It will be time of the Derby government, unless, at the party banquets about to be held, some wonderful plan shall be disclosed by which an addition either to our debt or our taxes can be avoided. It is inclined to turn savage upon Napier, if he has signed patronage and a threat to seize the Queen are proved to be connected with them, and to select a little if nothing worse than the rescue of the Mantuan prisoners is established. It has forgotten the Pan-Anglican synod, though it finds amusement in the strait of the Bishop of Capetown, who, while trying to turn out Bishop Colenso, is himself called upon by Miss Burdett Coutts, the lady who endowed the Bishopric, to refund the cash, seeing he has resolved to break off the connection with the Crown which was the condition of her grant. Public opinion is with the invasion of the Papal States, *if it succeeds*; but will be shocked at the proceedings if they fail. Public opinion is not, on the whole, absorbed in foreign affairs, or even in home politics, in the strict sense of the term, but rather in questions on the relation of the commercial hoarding of money by every one who has it to capital and upon the prospects of the winter.

The state of the cotton trade is unfavorable. Before what is called the cotton famine, we had, it had been said, three years' clothes in advance for the human race, and until the whole world is satisfied that cotton has reached its dearest, no similar stock will again be accumulated. Our wheat crop is not good, and the foreign supplies will public prejudice its art. The strength and freedom of our landscapes at the Paris Exposition startled French art connoisseurs, accustomed only to dull gloomy indications of fine weather as set them to thinking. The idea which all our sanitarians associate with graveliness of dwelling—the truth in the marble—produced the same effects. The freedom and brilliancy of the American school has wellnigh produced a revolution in the European nautical schools. Our books have necessarily exercised a practical influence, especially as they do the bold, progressive spirit of republicanism. The international exchange in art is now nearly complete, and its results can hardly be less important than those effected by commercial exchange. The one is financial, hampered some so ready to welcome a man who has raised himself to the American. In Mr. Thornton they will find one who, coming of gentle birth, but without the advantages and of Parliamentary influence or of titled relatives, gained his own government through his own intrinsic merits the nomination to the most arduous and formidable post which a British diplomatist can fill."

THE WORK OF THE CHEAP JOHN-BULLS.

One of our special papers devotes a column to what it calls a "pen and ink sketch" of the Bishop of Texas, as seen while preaching his Sunday's work at a ritualist church in the metropolis. The writer says there could be no doubt of the new prelate's nationality. The contour and expression of his countenance are decidedly of the Yankee type, as is likewise his accent, and occasionally his pronunciation—as, for example, in "ordinal-ly" and such like words. The lower part of his face is disfigured by a short, scrubby beard; but his mustaches are sufficiently long to interfere with the clear articulation of sound. On his forehead there is a slight indent, as if a bullet had been flattened against it, which somehow attracts the eye, and diverts it from the study of a grave, kindly, thoughtful aspect, which, however according to one leader notices, belongs rather to the lecture-room than pulpit type. Action there was none until the conclusion of the sermon, when, during the concluding prayer, the right reverend preacher offered up a brief prayer for the benefit of the congregation. Though gifted with a naturally powerful voice, it is not always easy to follow the good Bishop, partly on account of his mustaches, but more so from his extreme volubility at times, through which run at more unaccountable pauses than usual. He has also a disagreeable trick of beginning each sentence with a shout, and gradually lowering his voice until it ends in a pure and unadulterated "down west" whine. In short, the Bishop of Texas cannot be regarded as a gem of the purest water, so far as pure oratory is concerned.

The American Bishops, it must be said, will leave behind them a good deal of bitter feeling amongst the Liberal party in England. The Bishop of Tennessee, speaking for himself and his brethren of the American Episcopalian, talks that immediately on reinstating upon the throne of the Bourbons and signed a declaration to the effect that Bishop Colenso is excommunicate—and this, in the most cultivated part of English society, simply appears impudence.

A BLOW AT PRIZE FIGHTING.

Our sporting papers have been feasting in anticipation, for weeks past, on a champion fight between Mace and a great Yankee bruiser, and you may judge of their consternation at the arrest of the former, while in his best. This is indeed a novel act on the part of the authorities, for the morality of the matter was not. Nevertheless, the event is serious to the fancy, who will be hard put to it for the time unless Sayers will public prejudice its art. The strength and freedom of our landscapes at the Paris Exposition startled French art connoisseurs, accustomed only to dull gloomy indications of fine weather as set them to thinking. The idea which all our sanitarians associate with graveliness of dwelling—the truth in the marble—produced the same effects. The freedom and brilliancy of the American school has wellnigh produced a revolution in the European nautical schools. Our books have necessarily exercised a practical influence, especially as they do the bold, progressive spirit of republicanism. The international exchange in art is now nearly complete, and its results can hardly be less important than those effected by commercial exchange. The one is financial, hampered

PARIS.

The Roman Problem.

Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, or Napoleon at Rome?

The Peace of Europe in the Hands of Adventurers.

The Exhibition.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 17.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The affairs of Italy continue to absorb public attention and, to a certain extent, all political, industrial, and commercial interest. The ills of the nation is suddenly checked at this event or at one of those great occurrences in the life of a man which may profoundly modify his situation, and, on this account, the issue is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

For France, and in a measure for all Europe, it is a very important event. Garibaldi, or his followers, if matters thither will they enter Rome, drive out the Papacy and install themselves in its place, and, with them, a Republic? Victor Emanuel, restrained by France, and desirous for his own ends—will he succeed in suppressing the insurrection, and, as a consequence, cause it to fall? Or, as is the time of Cavour, in harmony with the insurrection, and under the pretext of crushing it, will he put himself in its place and seize as much of the Papal territory as France will permit? Will some Catholic power, France or Austria, interfere in the conflict and change into a general war, this revolutionary fury which carries with it a brand that may set all Europe on fire?

Let us look at things as they are. The storm is in the air, and is soon to fall upon the faces. But no one, not even those who have caused it up, can tell with certainty how it will fall. Yesterday the advantage was with the Papal forces. To-day the Garibaldians are triumphant. The victory is still in the hands of God alone; and those who pretend to know the intentions of Providence, or the intentions of those in authority are guilty of deception.

Not even the Emperor of the French, though the most powerful of the rulers in question, is master of his policy, and it is for this that he maintains that absolute silence with which he is reproached. He also is watching the turn of affairs. Those two handfuls of men, Pontifical zouaves and Garibaldians, without a leader, composed both of adventurers and without earnest convictions, but influenced by the hope of plunder, are fighting, like women, with more than blows—these mercenaries and bayonets, hold in their hands the destinies of Europe!

Here are the greatest affairs of humanity are insignificant! I do not consider it necessary to report all the rumors which are current here; that Italian intervention has commenced, that French intervention is imminent, that at Majorica, Vienna, Paris, and Jerusalem agitations have been found for the Pope, etc. Amid these events, so grave and ever changing excitement here, they will be without interest in distant America. I pass them in silence and will only add that everything is uncertain and profoundly disquieting.

In spite of disquieting rumors Parisian life presents its usual features. Although open for seven months the exhibition offers its attractions, and there are only a few beautiful and varied as in its spring. But its autumn is very beautiful, and the money which it brings to France, especially to Paris, will furnish a formidable budget for ground-rent. The amount which strangers will leave in France, paid out to railways, hotels, and restaurants, is estimated at many millions of francs. If to this be added the sums which will be spent on the Continent by Americans returning to Europe and Europeans coming to America, will sum to France in return for goods ordered, and the commercial results of this journey of the whole civilized world, the figures would be enormous.

It is only just to say of the French people, and especially of the Parisians, that they do not grasp after their money like misers. There is a generous spirit in which to do and to see who will spend the most for pleasure and festivities. No matter where you go, in every house and garret you find some one ready to entertain you. Every one is a gentleman by nature and education. He was urbane, and considerate of the feelings of others, and yet he was stake-holder of all the chief prizes that are annually distributed as reform. For years he did as much as *la Société Impériale* has brought to their aid with great unanimity, declaring the secret orders now spreading over the country, in their nature and structure, hostile to the religion of Christ.

The proceedings of the convention, with the speeches and resolutions in full, will soon be issued for general distribution.

A resolution was adopted in favor of holding a convention of Christians, to meet next May on the same subject, and a committee appointed to correspond with other committees, and agree on the time and place. It will probably be held next May.

J. BLANCHARD,
President Convention.

Postal Detentions.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 4.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I wish to bring to the notice of all concerned, through the medium of your journal, if you will permit it, certain postal arrangements, which do discredit to all the States in general, and to Illinois in particular.

In the beginning of August last I was located at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., and had occasion when there to write to a friend who resided at Niles, in Cook County, distant twelve miles. I posted a letter to him in Deerfield on a Saturday morning, and left there till the following Tuesday. On that day I walked the distance to my friend's house, and arrived there; and reported the intelligence contained in my letter two days before its arrival by mail. Things are not so in England. There the meanest cloddropper on the estate of Yorkshire, or the heir of Lincoln, or the title of Scotland, or the boys of Ireland, have their letters as punctually delivered to them on the arrival of the mail as the government officers of that country.

JOSLIN V. ST. VINCENT.

[Ed. Tribune.—It is said that a Portland bells has captured the heart of Wisconsin, and a nuptial engagement is expected.

PARIS.

The Roman Problem.

Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, or Napoleon at Rome?

The Peace of Europe in the Hands of Adventurers.

The Exhibition.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 17.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The affairs of Italy continue to absorb public attention and, to a certain extent, all political, industrial, and commercial interest. The ills of the nation is suddenly checked at this event or at one of those great occurrences in the life of a man which may profoundly modify his situation, and, on this account, the issue is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

For France, and in a measure for all Europe, it is a very important event. Garibaldi, or his followers, if matters thither will they enter Rome, drive out the Papacy and install themselves in its place, and, with them, a Republic? Victor Emanuel, restrained by France, and desirous for his own ends—will he succeed in suppressing the insurrection, and, as a consequence, cause it to fall? Or, as is the time of Cavour, in harmony with the insurrection, and under the pretext of crushing it, will he put himself in its place and seize as much of the Papal territory as France will permit? Will some Catholic power, France or Austria, interfere in the conflict and change into a general war, this revolutionary fury which carries with it a brand that may set all Europe on fire?

Let us look at things as they are. The storm is in the air, and is soon to fall upon the faces. But no one, not even those who have caused it up, can tell with certainty how it will fall. Yesterday the advantage was with the Papal forces. To-day the Garibaldians are triumphant. The victory is still in the hands of God alone; and those who pretend to know the intentions of Providence, or the intentions of those in authority are guilty of deception.

Not even the Emperor of the French, though the most powerful of the rulers in question, is master of his policy, and it is for this that he maintains that absolute silence with which he is reproached. He also is watching the turn of affairs. Those two handfuls of men, Pontifical zouaves and Garibaldians, without a leader, composed both of adventurers and without earnest convictions, but influenced by the hope of plunder, are fighting, like women, with more than blows—these mercenaries and bayonets, hold in their hands the destinies of Europe!

Here are the greatest affairs of humanity are insignificant! I do not consider it necessary to report all the rumors which are current here; that Italian intervention has commenced, that French intervention is imminent, that at Majorica, Vienna, Paris, and Jerusalem agitations have been found for the Pope, etc. Amid these events, so grave and ever changing excitement here, they will be without interest in distant America. I pass them in silence and will only add that everything is uncertain and profoundly disquieting.

In spite of disquieting rumors Parisian life presents its usual features. Although open for seven months the exhibition offers its attractions, and there are only a few beautiful and varied as in its spring. But its autumn is very beautiful, and the money which it brings to France, especially to Paris, will furnish a formidable budget for ground-rent. The amount which strangers will leave in France, paid out to railways, hotels, and restaurants, is estimated at many millions of francs. If to this be added the sums which will be spent on the Continent by Americans returning to Europe and Europeans coming to America, will sum to France in return for goods ordered, and the commercial results of this journey of the whole civilized world, the figures would be enormous.

It is only just to say of the French people, and especially of the Parisians, that they do not grasp after their money like misers. There is a generous spirit in which to do and to see who will spend the most for pleasure and festivities. No matter where you go, in every house and garret you find some one ready to entertain you. Every one is a gentleman by nature and education. He was urbane, and considerate of the feelings of others, and yet he was stake-holder of all the chief prizes that are annually distributed as reform. For years he did as much as *la Société Impériale* has brought to their aid with great unanimity, declaring the secret orders now spreading over the country, in their nature and structure, hostile to the religion of Christ.

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THE ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS.

Letter from one of the Captives—Interesting Narrative of their Sufferings.

From the Bombay Gazette, Sept. 28.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in Bombay, from Mr. Blanc, one of the prisoners at King Theodorus, has been kindly placed at our disposal by the recipient, and will be read with interest, no doubt not, by the public:

"MAGDALLAH, July 23, 1867.

"MY DEAR ——: I am writing to the living at the dead, to

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The financial letters report no material change in the situation. Grain borrowers find the market completely close, but shippers experience no difficulty in obtaining the necessary exchange against cargoes. There is no forecasting what the movement of produce will be, but it is generally conceded that there will be no trouble in handling all their requirements.

Gold exchange was quite close, with sales both at 1-32 and 1-64 discount. The consequence was not unnatural.

Sterling exchange commenced the fall-trade at $4.84@4.84½, quiet and steady. Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, $4.83@4.83½; sight, $4.86@4.86½.

RATES.

At the "open board," in Exchange place, Wm. B. Coe & Co. were making the following rates: Drafts on sight, sterling par to ¼ premium; New York, ¼ premium; Boston, ¼ premium; Cincinnati, par; St. Louis, ¼ premium; Louisville, ¼ premium; Detroit, ¼ premium; Milwaukee, ¼ premium; Chicago, ¼ premium; Buffalo, ¼ premium; Cleveland, ¼ premium; Toledo, ¼ premium; Pittsburgh, ¼ premium; Philadelphia, ¼ premium; Baltimore, ¼ premium; Washington, ¼ premium; Portland, ¼ premium; Montreal, ¼ premium; Quebec, ¼ premium; Halifax, ¼ premium; St. John, ¼ premium.

Woolner & Garrick's Lumber Circular.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1867.

The season has now so far advanced that we can safely pronounce the shipping season of 1867 closed, and we proceed to the compilation of the statistics of the season's business. We will be able, in the course of a few days, to present a figure that will astonish the natives, and will be a source of congratulation to all interested. The month have been unusually favorable for the transportation of lumber, and consequently the receipts have been much more than double of last year. We may safely say that not more than one-half of the lumber that was ordered for the season has been delivered, and that the demand for the month of October was greater than the supply. Prices have been steadily advancing during the month, and the market closes with a strong upward tendency. Trade during the month of October was quite dull, and the receipts were very light, owing to the unfavorable weather for navigation. The receipts of lumber, shingles, lath, and pickets coastwise, were 3,000,000 feet less than for the month of October last year, and the receipts by canal were 1,000,000 feet less than for the same month last year. The receipts of shingles were 2,000,000 less than for October last year, and the receipts of lath were 1,000,000 less than for October last year. The receipts of pickets were 1,000,000 less than for October last year. The receipts of square timber were 1,000,000 feet less than for October last year. The receipts of lumber were 1,000,000 feet less than for October last year. The receipts of lumber by canal were 1,000,000 feet less than for October last year. The receipts of lumber by canal were 1,000,000 feet less than for October last year. The receipts of lumber by canal were 1,000,000 feet less than for October last year.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1867.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Union Stock Yards during the month of October:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday			
Total			
Daily average			
Shipping Cattle.			
Total			
Daily average			

The following were the shipments for the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Michigan Central Road			
Illinois Central Road			
Total			

The following were the shipments for the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total			

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1867.

Business in this section of commerce since last weekly review has exhibited an unusual degree of activity, and a general movement of goods has been made from the hands of city jobbers as large and small dealers, and country merchants will find it to their advantage to examine the stocks of goods now offering before leaving. Trade to-day was quite active and the sales were large. The receipts of goods will be considerably larger than on any week since the opening of the fall trade.

The following are the current quotations:

Brown Sheetings	
Cochecos	
Canton	
Atlantic A	
Atlantic H	
Lawrence LL	
Lawrence O	
Lawrence XX	
Lawrence Extra	
Lawrence Fine	
Lawrence Medium	
Lawrence Coarse	
Lawrence Heavy	
Lawrence Extra Heavy	
Lawrence Fine Heavy	
Lawrence Medium Heavy	
Lawrence Coarse Heavy	
Lawrence Extra Coarse	
Lawrence Fine Coarse	
Lawrence Medium Coarse	
Lawrence Heavy Coarse	
Lawrence Extra Heavy Coarse	
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Lawrence Medium Heavy Coarse

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

THE CITY.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—Mass meeting against the Soldiers' Home will be held on presentation, this afternoon at two o'clock, at Room No. 4, Court House.

S. A. E.—Post 20 meets this evening at 7½ o'clock on the southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. Members of other posts are invited to attend.

NOTE FOR THE FREEDMEN.—The monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Freedmen, will be held in the Home to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the Home will come and bring a meeting. Let every member be present.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the coming Soldiers' Fair will be held on Thursday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, in the Tribune Block Hall, to which every body is invited. It is highly important that a full meeting be had, as the arrangements for the fair must be made in a few days, if the exhibition is to open on the 20th inst.

DONATIONS TO SOLDIERS' FAIR.—Contributions of goods for the Soldiers' Fair are beginning to come in, showing that the public is beginning to realize the importance of the enterprise. Mrs. Wentworth Cook, agent for the Chicago Manufacturing Company, has given a fine piece of flannel. Mr. Hamilton has given a piece of cassimere. Mr. Stevens has given a piece of flannel. Mr. Richardson has given a piece of flannel, and Messrs. Grover & Baker have given a sewing machine.

THE FAIRBANKS SCALES BOAT.—We have just seen a valuable improvement on the old time-honored weighing scale, which will entirely supersede that institution. It is patented by Mr. Rosenfield, of Fairbury, No. 94 Dearborn street, by Mr. Rosenfield, over the Dearborn street bridge. The patent is a very simple one, and the scales have been tested by many of the officers of the fair. Mr. Rosenfield is present on the ground to explain its merits to any one desirous of information.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad about nine years of age, named James McDermott, whose parents reside at No. 178 Fifth Avenue, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon, by which he managed to get a number of bones broken. He attempted to jump on the platform of a Clinton and Lake street car, while it was in motion, when he missed his footing, and fell over his right leg, breaking the bone above the ankle and the one below the knee. He was taken to his home, and a surgeon called in to render him such proper surgical assistance as was necessary. It is thought that the limb can be preserved.

THE FREE OFFER.—The November edition of Baldwin's review of popular literature, Godey's, is now out and ready for distribution. While the number, we believe, has been complimentary to its publishers, it is also a credit to the publishers, as it shows the enterprise that they are willing to put forth, in order to please their patrons. The November number is filled with a rich variety of choice reading matter, and is profusely illustrated with fine steel engravings, colored fashion plates, and the usual amount of fine wood cuts. The publishers have also issued a beautiful chromo, entitled "Autumn Leaves," which will be given away to every subscriber. This is a rare opportunity for obtaining a valuable work of art, and we hope that the publishers will be liberally patronized.

FINAL BALM OF PAIN THIS WEEK EVENING.—The desire manifested by our citizens to see the new Opera House opened on earth that at Dearborn station continues without abatement. The Galaxy company will appear, the well known local competition of the ladies has been at work, and all things are in readiness for a rich treat. The Galaxy company is one of the very best that has ever visited this city, and the ladies have made the competition of the night one of the most brilliant affairs ever known in the city. To those who have not secured seats we would say that the sale will be resumed this morning at the box office under the Crosby Opera House, and that the opportunity will afford an unequaled opportunity for those who desire to secure places for themselves and families.

ODD FELLOWS' BANQUET.—Several prominent Odd Fellows, among whom are Hon. John Schuyler Crosby and Hon. Richard Yates, have been engaged to be present at the banquet on Thursday evening, and deliver short addresses. A large number have already been sold in advance, and the Order is well represented. The banquet will commence at eight o'clock, and speeches will follow at the conclusion of the supper. Tickets for sale at the principal hotels this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Clark street.

CIGARS AND MANILLAS.—A very large display of cheroots and manillas in all styles, for sale at wholesale and children, embracing the celebrated Arabic, in new 10 cent cheroots, at the cigar store of A. G. Greene & Co., No. 150 Lake street. They have also a large variety of choice, including